

2018-2019 西安交大附中 九年级第一学期第二次月考 英语试卷  
笔试部分

III.完形填空（共 20 小题,计 20 分）

第一节：阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

When I was in a primary school,I argued with a boy in my class.I forget what the argument was about,but I will never forget what 21.

I thought that I was right and he was wrong,but he thought that I was wrong and he was right.The teacher decided to teach us 22 a very important lesson.She brought us to the front of the class and asked him to stand on one side of her desk and me on 23.In the middle of her desk was a large, round ball. I could 24 see that was black.She asked the boy what color the ball 25. “White.” he answered.

It was obviously（明显地）black!I 26 believe what he said. Another argument started 27 us.We 28 by the teacher to change the places and I found it was a ball with different 29.From his side it was white,and only from my side it was black.

30 unforgettable lesson it was!Sometimes we need to look at problems from the other person's opinion in order to truly understand his or her opinion.

- |                    |               |               |              |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. did I learn | B. I learned  | C. do I learn | D. I learn   |
| 22. A. a           | B. an         | C. the        | D. /         |
| 23. A. the others  | B. others     | C. the other  | D. other     |
| 24. A. hardly      | B. clearly    | C. clear      | D. hard      |
| 25. A. was         | B. is         | C. were       | D. are       |
| 26. A. couldn't    | B. can't      | C. should     | D. mustn't   |
| 27. A. with        | B. against    | C. inside     | D. between   |
| 28. A. are asked   | B. were asked | C. asked      | D. was asked |
| 29. A. color       | B. size       | C. colors     | D. sizes     |
| 30. A. What        | B. What a     | C. How        | D. What an   |

第二节：阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,短文连贯完整。

I was walking along a busy road when I noticed a young man selling toys 31 I would hurry past such sellers. But I found this young man was 32 so I stood for some time to see how he sold his things.

Soon,a young mother with a little girl came by and the child set her eyes on one of teddy bears.The mother asked for the 33 and it was only one dollar. She 34 a 10-dollar note from her handbag, and told the young man that she wanted the change（零钱）back. I was wondering 35 he was going to do. He told her to put the money in the bag and take out her change by herself.

I realized that this young man depended on 36 people not to cheat（欺骗）him.There was no way for him to know whether someone would take out 37 than they should have. I was so 38 that I bought a car model from him that I did not need.

39 I walked down the street,I gave the car model to a poor kid.

I kept thinking that if we could learn to 40 others more, the world would be a better place.

- |                  |                |              |               |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 31. A. Usually   | B. Exactly     | C. Hardly    | D. Especially |
| 32. A. wise      | B. blind       | C. handsome  | D. strange    |
| 33. A. praise    | B. prize       | C. price     | D. place      |
| 34. A. threw out | B. cleared out | C. gave out  | D. pulled out |
| 35. A. how       | B. what        | C. why       | D. when       |
| 36. A. asking    | B. telling     | C. believing | D. showing    |

37. A. less                      B. more                      C. cheaper                      D. more expensive  
 38. A. excited                      B. interested                      C. surprised                      D. touched  
 39. A. Since                      B. As                      C. So                      D. And  
 40. A. help                      B. understand                      C. trust                      D. manage

#### IV. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 计 20 分)

第一节: 阅读下面一篇短文, 判断下列句子是否符合短文内容, 符合的用“A”表示, 不符合的用“B”表示。  
 (共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

##### A

The world is divided into two important parts. One half of the world is rich and the other half is poor. In the poor part, a lot of people never get enough to eat. In the rich part, a lot of people eat too much. In one part, children are hungry but in the other, a lot of people are fatter and fatter and have to do some exercise to lose weight. For example, sometimes a pet in the rich part could eat better than a child in the poor countries.

The poor countries have some difficult problems. Sometimes the land is too poor to grow anything on. The land can be made better, but a lot of things must be done first. For example, the people must be taught and the water must be found.

But rich countries have problems, too. People don't always have pleasant places to live in. Sometimes the air is too dirty to breathe and the rivers are too dirty to swim in or to take water. The roads and the streets are full of people and buses. Cars usually move very slowly. Noise is terrible. Some things will have to be done about these problems, too. But these can't be done easily.

41. A kid lives in the poor countries always eats better than a pet in the rich part.  
 42. According to the article, everyone in rich countries has pleasant places to live in.  
 43. To make poor countries better, the people must be taught first.  
 44. It is not easy to solve the problems in rich countries.  
 45. This passage mainly talks about the problems in both the poor and the rich part of the world.

第二节, 阅读下面 B、C、D 三篇短文, 从各小题所给的四个选项中选出能回答问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。(共 10 小题, 计 15 分)

##### B

Do you sleep well? If your answer is no, the following might help you.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Set a certain bedtime and rising time</b></p> <p>A certain bedtime and rising time can help you build up your body clocks. Set a bedtime which is good and natural for you. Don't change your bedtime and rising time on weekends.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Avoid exciting activities just before sleeping</b></p> <p>Exciting activities get your thoughts running. At the same time, if you make tomorrow's plan or read an exciting story before turning off the light, it doesn't give you enough time to relax before you try to sleep.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Keep the bedroom for sleeping only</b></p> <p>It's a bad habit for you to use your bedroom as a place to eat, watch TV, read, talk on the phone, or discuss important matters with your family members. Break that habit to get better sleep.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Don't go to bed too early</b></p> <p>Your body usually lets you sleep only the number of hours it needs. You should decide how many hours you must sleep in order not to experience daytime sleepiness.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Take a warm shower before your bedtime</b></p> <p>A twenty-minute warm shower at a temperature of about 45-50 not only is a great relax at day's end, but also raises your body temperature by several degrees. The drop in temperature of your body will naturally make you feel sleepy.</p>

46. If you want to build up your body clocks, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. set a certain bedtime and rising time      B. go to bed neither too early nor too late  
 C. keep the bedroom for sleeping only      D. take a warm shower before sleeping
47. Why should you avoid exciting activities just before sleeping?  
 A. Because you have to make tomorrow's plan.      B. Because you should read an exciting story.  
 C. Because you will have to turn off the light.      D. Because they will get your thoughts running.
48. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ will make you feel sleepy.  
 A. taking a cold shower      B. your body temperature dropping  
 C. your daily experience      D. raising your body temperature

### C

In April this year, lots of bags full of small change (零钱) were seen at bus stops in Tianjin. They were made for passengers to turn their notes into small change. And such an idea came from four students from Zhongbei Middle School, Tianjin.

"People will surely feel worried when they take a bus without coins. We just want to do something to help them," said Wang Yongcun, 15, one of the four students.

The four boys spent their whole weekend making the change bags. After that they went to see the number of the passengers at each bus stop near their school, and then chose the top six stops to put the bags.

Many people think that the four boys have really done a good job. But, things didn't go as the boys thought. Two days later, they found that the money was gone, and that even the bags were taken. It really made them sad but they would not give up. Their classmates and teachers came to help them in time. They put their pocket money in bags again. And the teachers also taught them to make better change bags. They tried their best to do it.

The four boys feel very happy because they have done something good for the passengers. Their warm hearts are moving. More and more people are beginning to join in the activity.

49. It took \_\_\_\_\_ the whole weekend to make the change bags.  
 A. the parents      B. the teachers      C. the passengers      D. the four boys
50. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?  
 A. The passengers refused to put money in the bags.  
 B. The teachers gave up when the bags were taken.  
 C. The small change didn't help the passengers much.  
 D. The idea of small change bags came from four boys.
51. What's the main idea of this passage?  
 A. Making change bags is difficult.      B. Pocket money can be helpful.  
 C. Giving help brings us happiness.      D. Every coin has two sides.

### D

At East China University of Science and Technology, students will get a coupon (优惠券) if they eat up their food. Students can collect coupons and exchange them for small gifts, such as books, magazines, mobile phone covers and hand warmers.

"It's been such a surprise," said Liang Zhaoyun, 19, a student at the university in Shanghai. "It has given us one more **motivation** to finish our food."

The measure is part of a national "eat-up" campaign (行动) which is organized by students to deal with food waste on campuses (校园).

Why only on campuses, you might ask? Because according to a report by Xinhua News Agency, students

waste twice as much food as the national average (平均) .

The campaign on campus food waste is receiving attention across the country. “The aim of the campaign is not only to encourage students to finish their food. We hope it can also encourage students to choose a more environment-friendly and healthy lifestyle,” said Tao Siliang, secretary of the Youth League Committee at Shanghai University.

But some school food is poorly prepared, so students do not like to finish it all. Some schools have taken notice of this and they are taking measures to improve it.

“I’m glad that we’ve reduced food waste since ‘eat-up’ campaign began. But if we call on students to waste less food, we should also improve the service and food standard on campuses,” said Tao.

52. From Paragraph 1, we know that the student will get a coupon \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when they eat school food                      B. after they exchange gifts  
C. if they finish all their food                      D. if they exchange their gifts

53. The underlined word “**motivation**” in Paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. power                      B. chances                      C. pressure                      D. hope

54. The purpose of the campaign is mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. improve the school food standard                      B. encourage a greener and healthier lifestyle  
C. receive attention from the society                      D. improve the service in universities

55. Where do you think this passage may come from? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. A science report                      B. A food introduction book  
C. A newspaper                      D. an advertisement

## 第II卷 (共 55 分)

### V. 完成句子:

根据所给汉语意思, 用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

56. 老农夫告诉他的邻居他刚刚抓到了一只兔子。

The old farmer told his neighbor that he \_\_\_\_\_ just now.

57. 这个 CD 一定不是 Andy 的, 他不喜欢这个歌星。

This CD \_\_\_\_\_. He doesn’t like that singer.

58. 在这次活动中担任志愿者对我来说是一次宝贵的机会。

Being a volunteer in this activity is a \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

59. 张艺谋是中国最著名的导演之一。

Zhang Yimou is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in china.

60. 在过去的三年中, 老师为我们拍了很多照片。

In the past three years, our teachers have \_\_\_\_\_ for us.

### VI. 短文填空:

用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空, 使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次。每空只填一个单词。)(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

Water,    give,    surprise,    silent,    boy,    he,    hug,    minute,    keep,    angry
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Mike was reading in the garden when his mother came. She pointed to something and asked Mike what it was. Mike felt quite 61. \_\_\_\_\_, but he told her it was a sparrow (麻雀) and got back into reading.

Several 62. \_\_\_\_\_ later, his mother pointed to the same sparrow and asked the same question again. Mike got 63. \_\_\_\_\_ angry but still answered her question. After a little while, his mother did the same thing once more. This time Mike shouted at her for disturbing (打扰) him again and again.

The old lady 64. \_\_\_\_\_ took out an old diary, turned to a page and showed it to Mike. Mike began to read it. "Today, I was 65. \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers in the garden when little Mike pointed to a bird on the grass and asked me what it was. I smiled at 66. \_\_\_\_\_, said it was a sparrow and kissed him.

After a while Mike asked me again and I did the same. Pointing to the same sparrow, little Mike asked me what it was twenty times and I 67. \_\_\_\_\_ on answering his question and kissing him every time."

Something gently touched the 68. \_\_\_\_\_ heart. His face turned red for being so impatient to his mother and the 69. \_\_\_\_\_ her tight.

Your parents have 70. \_\_\_\_\_ you many things in their lifetime, but you may not realize that until they are gone.

## VII. 任务型阅读:

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 完成下列各题。(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

Crop Circle (麦田怪圈), first appeared in 1647 in England on the earth, has a lone history with 365 years. But it didn't get much attention until the first modern crop circles appeared in Britain in 1972. From then on, more than 200 such crop circles appeared in the field all over the world, especially in South Africa.

Many scientists work really hard to find out how these amazing works came out. Unfortunately, until now, no one could tell clearly how these circles are formed.

In general, there are the following explanations: the first one is the earth's magnetism (地磁), which is said that it is the magnetism from the earth that makes them. The second explanation is the effect of tornado (龙卷风). The third one thinks these circles are the predictions of some kind of disaster. Also, some people believe it's a great work from the creature outside the earth. And the last one is that some think they are made by human beings as a trick.

In a word, people still cannot tell exactly how those circles appeared. As the time goes, I believe that one day we could find out the reason why they are formed.

71. In which year was the article written?

It was written \_\_\_\_\_.

72. When and where did the first modern crop circles appear?

They appeared \_\_\_\_\_.

73. How many kinds of explanations are mentioned in the passage?

There are \_\_\_\_\_ explanations for Crop Circle in the passage.

74. What's the writer's opinion about the Crop Circle?

The writer thinks the reason why they are formed will \_\_\_\_\_ someday.

75. What does the passage mainly talk about?

It tells us some information about \_\_\_\_\_.

## VIII. 补全对话 (共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

(A) 根据对话内容, 将方框内符合对话情境的句子抄写在对话空白处, 是对话恢复完整。选项中有两项是多余的。

A: Good morning! 76. \_\_\_\_\_

B: I am busy preparing for the Christmas this year. You know, the festival is coming soon. 77. \_\_\_\_\_

A: Me too. It's a great festival. But during these years, some people forget the real meaning of this festival.

B: You are right 78. \_\_\_\_\_

A: Yes, the true meaning of it is the importance of sharing, giving love and joy to the people around us.

B: 79. \_\_\_\_\_

A: We can give away present or clothes to the poor kids. Or we can be volunteers at the Old People's Home.

B: 80. \_\_\_\_\_ Let's make a detailed plan together.

A: OK. We can start right now.

Is there anything we can do to help them?

What are you doing?

What can we do then?

Christmas is about giving, not getting.

It could be boring.

That sounds great!

I really love this festival.

(B) 根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Sam, what are you doing this afternoon?

B: 81. \_\_\_\_\_. A new movie named Aquaman is on these days. I really want to watch it.

A: Sounds nice. 82. \_\_\_\_\_

B: It's science fiction. I prefer movies that give me something to think about. 83. \_\_\_\_\_

A: Sorry, I have to do some shopping. By the way, don't forget to take the keys with you.

B: Oh, no. Where are my keys? I can't find them.

A: Where did you last put them?

B: 84. \_\_\_\_\_. I didn't use them the whole day today.

A: So 85. \_\_\_\_\_. Go and have a look.

B: Yes, you are right. It's still in my backpack. Thanks, mom.

B: You're welcome.

### IX. 书面表达 (共 1 题, 计 15 分)

假如你是一名新初中英语老师, 请为你的课堂和作业制定一些合理实用的规则。

参考词汇: actively

hand in your homework

raise your hand

handwriting

review

要求: 1. 参考提示语, 可适当发挥;

2. 语句通顺, 意思连贯。

3. 书写工整, 不使用涂改液 (扣 1-5 分)

4. 文中至少有一处含有被动语态、一处含有定语从句的句子:

5. 不少于 80 词 (开头已给出, 不计入总词数)

6. 文中不得出现真实姓名和地名。

Hello, everyone! I'm your English teacher this term. So today \_\_\_\_\_

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